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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Bermuda Communiqué

It was not expected that the final communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Bermuda conference would be couched in anything but formalised generalities and, in fact, it gives the world precious little information on what transpired at the talks. Only on two subjects can any definite conclusions be drawn. One is that the Western allies will enter on the Four-Power foreign ministers discussions determined to preserve the entity and integrity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation notwithstanding any pressure which Russia may endeavour to apply to weaken it; the other, that neither the United States nor Britain are willing to make new commitments relative to the European Defence Community. France can gain only partial satisfaction from the outcome of the Bermuda meeting. So far as EDC is concerned there is no apparent change in the situation and the problem of French ratification of the treaty would appear to remain as acute now as it was before M. Laniel left Paris for the conversations. Vague too in the communiqué's reference to Indo-China; there is nothing in it which bolsters or confirms earlier unofficial predictions that the United States had offered to send a military mission to Indo-China.

THE British people, on the other hand, can find nothing in the communiqué which helps to clarify the question which figured heavily in speculation before the Bermuda conference began—the prediction that Sir Winston Churchill would seek to obtain the approval of Mr Eisenhower and M. Laniel of his idea for a top-level meeting between the leaders of the Big Four nations. Information on this point may be forthcoming after Sir Winston has returned to London—certainly he can expect to be questioned on the subject by Opposition MPs. Nevertheless the inference to be drawn is that Sir Winston did not realise his mission in this respect, or that, at least, he was persuaded to hold the question in abeyance until it has been possible to gauge progress at the Four-Power discussions. Possibly the only really satisfying result of the Bermuda meeting is that it has produced a stronger and clearer alignment of Big Three policies on vital international problems.

ATOMIC CONTROL PROPOSAL

Pres. Eisenhower Reveals His Ideas Before UN Assembly RUSSIA INVITED TO BECOME A PARTNER IN THE SCHEME

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IN A SPEECH TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TODAY PROPOSED CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

"To hasten the day when fear of the atom will begin to disappear from the minds of the people and governments of the East and West, there are certain steps that can be taken now," the President said.

"Therefore, I make the following proposal:

"The governments principally involved, to the extent permitted by elementary prudence, to begin now and continue to make joint contributions from their stockpiles of normal uranium and fissionable materials to an international atomic energy."

"We would expect that such an agency would be set up under the aegis of the United Nations."

"The United States is prepared to undertake these explorations in good faith," he said. "Any partner of the United States acting in the same good faith will find the United States a not unreasonable or ungenerous associate."

President Eisenhower, who had only returned 40 minutes before from the Bermuda conference, told the assembled delegates that the United States "knows that peaceful power from atomic energy is no dream of the future."

Mr. Eisenhower said the proposal had the great virtue that it could be undertaken "without irritations and mutual suspicion incident to any attempt to set up a completely acceptable system of worldwide inspection and control."

The President said that the atomic energy could be made responsible for the "imprudent storage and protection of the contributed fissionable and other materials."

"The ingenuity of our scientists will be to provide special safe conditions under which such a bank of fissionable materials could be essential, immune to surprise seizure."

Mr. Eisenhower said the "more important responsibility of this atomic energy agency would be to devise methods whereby this fissionable material would be allocated to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind."

MORE THAN WILLING
"The United States would be more than willing—it would be proud to take up with others principally involved the development of plans whereby such peaceful use of atomic energy would be expedited," said Mr. Eisenhower.

"Of those principally involved the Soviet Union must of course be one."

The President said that he would be prepared to submit to the United States Congress "and with expectation of approval" any such plans that would:

Firstly, encourage worldwide investigation into the most effective peacetime uses of fissionable material.

Secondly, begin to diminish the potential destructive power of the world's atomic stockpiles.

Thirdly, allow all peoples of all nations to see that "in this enlightened age, the great powers of the earth, both the East and the West, are interested in human

spirituals first and foremost rather than in building up the ornaments of war."

Fourthly, open up a new channel for peaceful discussions and initiate at least a new approach to the many difficult problems that must be solved in both private and public conferences and make positive progress towards peace."

Mr. Eisenhower in his opening remarks said when the invitation from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to address the General Assembly reached him in Bermuda he was just beginning "a conference with the Foreign Ministers of Britain and France on some of the problems that beset our world."

"During the remainder of the Bermuda conference I had constantly in mind that ahead of me lay a great honour. That honour is mine today as I stand here, privileged to address the General Assembly of the United Nations. At the same time I appreciate this distinction of the United States," he said.

"If there is to be advanced any proposal designed to ease the tension of today's world, what more appropriate audience could there be than the members of the General Assembly of the United Nations?" he said.

42 TEST EXPLOSIONS
The President said that this "recital of atomic danger and power" was necessarily stated in United States terms, for those he said, "were the only incontrovertible facts" he knew.

"Today, the United States stockpile of atomic weapons exceeds by many times the explosive equivalent of the total of all bombs and all shells that came from every plane and every gun in every theatre throughout all the years of the Second World War," he said.

"Atomic bombs today are more than 25 times as powerful as the weapons with which the atomic age dawned," he said, "while hydrogen weapons are in the ranges of millions of tons of TNT equivalent."

"In size and variety the development of atomic weapons has been no less remarkable. This development has been such that atomic weapons have virtually achieved conventional status within our armed services. In the United States services, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps are capable today of putting this weapon to military use."

"But the dread secret and the fearful engines of atomic might are not ours alone."

President Eisenhower told the Assembly that never before in history had so much hope for so many people been gathered together in a single organisation.

"But the great tests, and the great accomplishments, still lie ahead. And in the confident expectation of these accomplishments, I would use, the office which, for the time being, I hold, to assure you that the Government of the United States will remain steadfast in its support of this body."

President Eisenhower continued: "I know that the American people share my deep belief that if a danger exists in the world, it is a danger shared by all—and equally, that if a hope exists in the mind of one nation, that hope should be shared by all."

"Finally, if there is to be advanced any proposal designed to ease the tension of today's world, what more appropriate audience could there be than the members of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

"First, the knowledge now possessed by four nations will eventually be shared by others."

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 6)



It's not easy to be a stenographer in China, judging by this Chinese typewriter on show at an exhibition of office machinery in Munich. This machine has 7,312 letters.—London Express.

POWs To Go On Trial

Panmunjom, Dec. 8.
Seven Chinese war prisoners charged with murdering one of their fellow inmates will go on trial on Saturday in one of the most unusual murder cases in history.

No body has been found and the murder charge was made by Communists who accuse the United Nations of planting "agents" among unrepatriated North Korean and Chinese war prisoners.

The defendants are among the 22,500 anti-Red POWs captured by the United Nations during the war and later turned over to Indian guards here because they refused to return to Communism. They will be defended by Chinese-speaking American civilian, Mr Allan R. Morrison.

The seven prisoners are charged with murdering another war prisoner by tying him to a tent pole and cutting out his heart.

Although no body has been found Neutral Nations Board of Inquiry said that it had collected sufficient verbal and circumstantial evidence to warrant a trial.

CHANGED MINDS

An Indian spokesman said that the Prosecution would base its case on the testimony of Chinese prisoners who "changed their minds" about Communism after arriving in Panmunjom and were returned to Red rule.

These turned out "witnesses" picked suspects out of a prisoner line-up but failed to direct Indian guards to the grave of the alleged victim.

The Communists charged that the murdered prisoner was buried in one of the prison compounds.

Newsmen from five countries

—Nationalist China, United States, North Korea, Communist China and India—will witness the trial.

The Indian Command has called a special legal officer to Korea to supervise the court martial.

The prisoner will be tried under Indian martial law and the charges carry either the death penalty or long imprisonment.—United Press.

Verbal Battle Over Trade With China

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Dec. 8.
More verbal blows were struck in the House of Commons this evening in the running fight that has broken out between a group of left-wing Socialist MPs and the Government over the question of trade with China.

Mr Emrys Hughes, a past master in the art of attack by ridicule, scored a point in a supplementary question concerning the export of agricultural machinery, cycles and motorcars to China.

It would appear—and Mr Hughes made sure it did appear—that the British Government permit the export of small cars to China but ban the export of bicycles on the grounds that they are of "strategic value."

Tractors are also on the embargo list though, much to the amusement of Mr Hughes and his friends below the gangway "garden tractors" are regarded as non-strategic.

This, in Mr Hughes' opinion, is ample evidence of the "ridiculous position" the Government are in as regards their China trade policy.

Another line of attack was employed by Mr S. T. Swindler, a Socialist who is concerned about the effects of the embargo on the economy of Hongkong.

He asked Mr Peter Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, to find out whether the British Government's administration of the embargo on trade in certain goods is in line with that of the other Western governments.

On that record has long stood the request of the United States, Great Britain and France to negotiate with the Soviet Union the problems of a divided Germany.

"On that record has long stood the request of the same three nations to negotiate an Austrian state treaty."

"On the same record still stands the request of the United States to negotiate the problems of Korea."

"Most recently we have received from the Soviet Union what is in effect an expression of willingness to hold a Four-Power meeting. Along with our allies, Great Britain and France, we were pleased to see that this note did not contain the unacceptable preconditions previously put forward by the Soviets."

"As you already know from our joint Bermuda communiqué the United States, Great Britain and France have agreed

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 5)

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FOUR POWER MEETING Washington And London Reaction Varies WEST GERMAN GOVT PLEASED

Reaction to the Western Powers' note proposing a Four Power meeting in Berlin was varied.

Britain, the West German government and West Berlin welcomed the proposal, but it was coldly received in the United States.

There was little enthusiasm in Washington and sources there appeared to be doubtful of the outcome of the meeting.

London, Dec. 9. British political circles welcomed with satisfaction the note of the three Western powers to the Soviet Union.

The brevity and clarity of the text, it was felt, permitted the general public to follow and understand this diplomatic move, and therefore, also to approve it generally.

The British were especially happy that the doors had been closed, and that every possibility was, therefore, left open to the Soviet leaders to prove that their policy really could change.

It was also noted with satisfaction here that the big three had once again "set the ball rolling" by measures taken up by them to now to assure their security had only a defensive character, and that there was no justifiable cause for the aggressive character of Soviet postwar policies.

Political circles here also pointed out that the note did not rule out the possibility of considering at Berlin the eventuality of a later five-power conference.

Finally, it was noted that the welcome given to the big three note contrasted with the opinion given by certain British political circles on the subject of the Birmingham communiqué, which some circles maintained, was "disappointing." — France-Press.

UNITED STATES

Authoritative American sources tonight showed very little enthusiasm at the prospects of a four-power foreign ministers' meeting on January 4 in Berlin.

These quarters continued to think that the Kremlin does not really want an agreement on the German and Austrian questions. It was thought that the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, would manoeuvre for the maintenance of the present status of the two countries, which are at present within the Soviet orbit, whether they like it or not.

An informed source said tonight that when President Eisenhower was in Bermuda, he expressed these views to his British and French colleagues so clearly that they were quite surprised.

Washington observers also considered that the passage in the Western reply, suggesting that at Berlin, each delegation should be allowed to express its viewpoint on a possible five-power conference was a United States concession to the British and French theories. The American government is still opposed in principle to such a conference, they said.

The United States government, the same observers said, continues to await a gesture of good faith from Peking at the Panmunjom preliminary talks.

An increasing number of diplomatic commentators in

Washington are beginning to think that the stubborn stand of the Chinese and Korean negotiators at Panmunjom is an attempt to weary the United Nations negotiators and make them accept the idea of a five-power conference.

These observers particularly saw the solution of these problems, he said, was particularly underlined by the choice of Berlin and the date of January 4. Dr Schreiber pointed out that the Berlin government had long wished for a speedy four-power conference. He also felt that Berlin was the most appropriate place.

Dr Schreiber said that he had been informed of the text of the note on midnight Sunday,

and that he had approved it at once. He added: "As far as Berlin is concerned, we will do everything possible to facilitate the progress of the conference." — France-Press.

WEST GERMANY

Bonn, Dec. 9.

The text of the Western Powers' note to the Soviet Union proposing a four-power meeting in Berlin on January 4 was unreservedly approved in Bonn.

In West German government circles, it was noted particularly that in stressing the purely defensive character of the policy of European integration, the Western Powers had rejected the alternative proposed by the Soviet Union, namely, a European defence community or the re-establishment of German unity.

The hope expressed in the Western note that the unification of Germany and the conclusion of an Austrian state-treaty would contribute to the solution of other international problems signified, these circles added, that the Western Allies were not disposed to allow themselves to be led astray by a discussion of a general nature of the problems of world security.

DIPLOMATIC

It was felt, however, that the possibility of a five-power conference had been settled in a diplomatic fashion, which at the same time clearly made evident the wish of the Western Powers to settle the German and Austrian problems first.

Finally, although the Western reply had been drafted in terms which should facilitate the definite acceptance on the part of the Soviet Union of the January meeting, it was believed here that the question of whether the Soviet Union would reply affirmatively to the invitation, or whether she would pose new conditions was an open matter. — France-Press.

WEST BERLIN

Berlin, Dec. 9.

West Berlin's Mayor, Dr Walter Schreiber, indicated that he was pleased with the three Allied Powers' note to the Soviet Union:

He paid particular notice to the portion which stressed the unification of Germany under conditions of freedom and the conclusion of an Austrian treaty as objectives of the four-power meeting.

They said the Nationalists stand was if there were no satisfactory cash payment, there would not be any ratification of the Japanese peace treaty by the Nationalists - controlled Senate.

Observers said the Senate was standing on the Nationalists demand that Japan pay a minimum of \$2,000,000,000 in cash reparations.

The Philippines previously asked for \$8,000,000,000.

The Japanese Minister, Mr Katsushi Ono, head of the Japanese mission here, recently submitted to the Philippines the new Japanese offer involving \$250,000,000 cash.

Mr Ono's offer revived the reparations discussions here with the Nationalists Party standing firm for reparations before ratification of the Japanese peace treaty. — Reuter.

"The Government principally involved, to the extent permitted by elementary prudence, to begin now and continue to make joint contributions from their stockpiles of normal uranium and

Atomic Control Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

promptly to meet with the Soviet Union.

"The Government of the United States approaches this conference with hopeful sincerity. We will bend every effort of our minds to the single purpose of emerging from that conference with tangible results toward peace — the only true way of lessening international tension.

"We never have and never will propose or suggest that the Soviet Union surrender what is rightfully hers.

"We will never say that the peoples of Russia are an enemy with whom we have no desire ever to deal or mingle in friendly and fruitful relationship.

THE CHIEF HOPE

"On the contrary we hope that this conference may initiate a relationship with the Soviet Union which will eventually bring about a free intermingling of the peoples of the East and the West, the one way of developing the understanding required for constant and peaceful relations, he said.

"Because of the turmoil and strife and misery of Asia we seek...the peaceful opportunity for these people to develop their natural resources and to elevate their lot," he continued.

"There is at least one new avenue of peace which has not yet been explored — an avenue laid out by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"In its resolution of November 18, 1953, this General Assembly suggested—and I quote

"that the Disarmament Commission study the desirability of establishing a committee of representatives of the Powers principally involved which should seek in private an acceptable solution—and report on such a solution to the General Assembly and to the Security Council not later than September 1, 1954."

"The United States, heading the suggestion of the General Assembly of the United Nations is instantly prepared to meet privately with such other countries as may be principally involved to seek an acceptable solution to the General Assembly and to the Security Council not later than September 1, 1954."

"First—encourage worldwide investigation into the most effective peacetime uses of fissionable material in the certainty that they had all the materials needed for the conduct of all the experiments that were appropriate.

"Second—begin to diminish the potential destructive power of the world's atomic stockpiles.

"Third—allow all peoples of all nations to see that, in this enlightened age, the Great Powers of the earth, both of the East and of the West, are interested in human aspirations first and foremost, rather than in building up the armaments of war.

"Fourth—open up a new channel for peaceful discussion and initiate at least a new approach to the many difficult problems that must be solved in both private and public conferences if the world is to shake off the inertia imposed by fear and make positive progress toward peace." — Reuter.

GIVEN OVATION

France-Press reports that the President, standing high on the tribune over the rostrum of the United Nations General Assembly, was given an ovation at the conclusion of his momentous address to the world that lasted several minutes.

A great roar of applause, in which the delegation of the Soviet Union took part, reverberated throughout the vast assembly chamber in a tribute to the leader of the American people as he stood there overlooking the huge hall, obviously moved by the spontaneity of the reception accorded to him and his offer in the cause of peace.

In one of the most solemn speeches of his long career as a soldier and as a leader of government, President Eisenhower told his hushed audience that his aim was a world survey of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and that he was in favour of a plan to reduce the destructive potential of atomic stocks now building up in a tension-packed world.

"I, therefore, make the following proposal:

"The Governments principally involved, to the extent permitted by elementary prudence, to begin now and continue to make joint contributions from their stockpiles of normal uranium and

250 Million Dollars Cash Not Enough

Filipinos Reject Japanese Offer

Manila, Dec. 8.

Three key men of the Nacionalista Party, victorious in the November nationwide elections, said yesterday that the recent Japanese proposal, involving \$250,000,000 cash payment of war reparations was "wholly unacceptable."

The three officials were Vice President-elect Carlos P. Garcia, generally conceded as the next Foreign Minister, Senator President Eulogio Rodriguez, President of the Nacionalista Party, and Senator Claro M. Recto, the Party's foreign affairs adviser and foreign minister.

At the Manila Hotel yesterday Mr Garcia flatly rejected the Japanese \$250,000,000 cash offer, which he said "cannot even form a basis for any reparations talks between the Philippines and Japan."

Mr Rodriguez and Senator Recto said the policy of the Nacionalista Government, which will assume power next January, was simple but firm.

NO RATIFICATION

They said the Nacionalistas stand was if there were no satisfactory cash payment, there would not be any ratification of the Japanese peace treaty by the Nacionalistas - controlled Senate.

Observers said the Senate was standing on the Nacionalistas demand that Japan pay a minimum of \$2,000,000,000 in cash reparations.

The Philippines previously asked for \$8,000,000,000.

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"The Government principally involved, to the extent permitted by elementary prudence, to begin now and continue to make joint contributions from their stockpiles of normal uranium and

US Putting Great Pressure On Japs, Says Moscow Radio

Mr Vassili Harkov, Moscow Radio political commentator, said today that recent events in the Far East clearly indicated that the United States were putting great pressure on Japan to make her increase the strength of her armed forces.

The rearmament of Japan was proceeding on a large scale. The present numerical strength of the Japanese army was approximately equal to that of Japan in 1931, he said.

"The new Japanese army is being trained according to American manuals and methods and under the control of numerous American experts," Harkov continued.

Japanese munition factories were working at full capacity and were producing a greater amount of arms and more sophisticated types than in 1931-32.

The Japanese shipbuilding industry was capable, in instances of building small vessels and of building small ships and even battleships.

The aircraft industry was producing military aircraft, and

fissionable materials to an international atomic energy agency.

We would expect that such an agency would be set up under the aegis of the United Nations.

"The ratios of contributions, the procedures and other details would properly be within the scope of the 'private conversations' I have referred to earlier.

IN GOOD FAITH

"The United States is prepared to undertake these explorations in good faith. Any partner of the United States acting in the same good faith will find the United States a

not unreasonable or ungenerous associate.

President Has Chill

Vienna, Dec. 8.

Czechoslovakian President Antonin Zapotocky has had to take to his bed for several days with a severe chill, said Radio Prague monitored here today.

President Zapotocky's health had improved, and his condition was now satisfactory, added the radio. — France-Press.

Chua Ho-Anh Denies Report

Singapore, Dec. 8.

Chua Ho-Anh, the leader of the 10-man Nihayan Chinese goodwill mission to Taipei on his return here today denied in Hongkong that he was the leader of 3,000,000 Chinese.

Mr Chua is the President of the Singapore branch of the Malayan Chinese Association. His alleged statement has raised a protest from the United Malays National Organisation, which said that it caused misgiving among Malays. — France-Press.

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THE BIG THREE
MEET AT YALTA

(*"TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY", CHAPTER 22*)
By Sir Winston Churchill

THE Germans had evacuated the neighbourhood only ten months earlier, and his surrounding buildings had been badly damaged. We were warned that the area had not been completely cleared of mines, except for the rounds of the villa, which were, as usual, heavily patrolled by Russian guards.

Over a thousand men had been at work on the scene before our arrival. Windows and doors had been repaired, and furniture and stores brought down from Moscow.

The setting of our abode was impressive. Behind the villa, half Gothic and half Moorish in style, rose the mountains covered in snow, culminating in the highest peak in the Crimea. Before us lay the dark expanse of the Black Sea, severe, but still agreeable and warm even at this time of the year.

Carved white lions guarded the entrance to the house, and beyond the courtyard lay a fine park with sub-tropical plants and cypresses. In the dining-room I recognised the two paintings hanging each side of the fireplace as copies of family portraits of the Habsburgs at Wilton. It appeared that Prince Vorontsov had married a daughter of the family, and had brought these pictures back with him from England.

Dresden, for example, "We shall follow him," was the reply.

He went on to say that the Oder was no longer an obstacle as the Red Army had several bridgeheads across it and the Germans were using untrained, barely led, and ill-equipped Volksturm for its defence. They had hoped to withdraw untrained troops from the Volga and use them to defend the river, but the Russian armour had bypassed them. Now they only a mobile or strategic reserve of 20 or 30 badly trained divisions.

Cadogan (then Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Sir Edward Bridges (then Cabinet Secretary), and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, our Ambassador in Moscow. Major Blits interpreted for us; as he had always done since my first meeting with Stalin at Moscow in 1942.

time had now come, he said, to take a definite decision.

I said that we all agreed that Germany should be dismembered, but the actual method was much too complicated to be settled in five or six days. It would require a very searching examination of the historical, ethnographical and economic facts, and prolonged examination by a special committee, which would go into the different proposals and advise on them.

THE discussion opened on the future of Germany. I had of course pondered this problem, and had addressed Mr Eden a month before.

Prime Minister to Foreign Secretary

Treatment of Germany after the war. It is much too soon for us to decide these enormous questions. Obviously, when the German organised resistance has ceased, the first stage will be one of severe military control. This may well last for many months, or perhaps for a year or two. If the German underground movement is active.

We have yet to settle the practical questions of the partition of Germany, the treatment of the Ruhr and Saar industries, &c. These may be touched upon at our forthcoming meeting, but I doubt whether any final decision will be reached then. No one can foresee at the present moment what the state of Europe will be or what the relations of the Great Powers will be, or what the temper of their peoples will be. I am sure that the Germans could produce "we caused in so many countries will find their counterpart here."

It was more probable that Hitler and his associates would be killed or would disappear, and that another set of people would offer unconditional surrender. If this happened, the three Great Powers must immediately consult and decide whether they were worth dealing with or not. If they were, the terms of surrender which had been worked out would be laid before them; if not, the war would be continued and the whole country put under strict military government.

I do suggest that, with all the work we have on our hands at the present moment, we should not anticipate these very grievous discussions and schisms, as they may become. We have a new Parliament to consider, whose opinions we cannot foretell.

I shall myself prefer to concentrate upon the practical issues which will occupy the next two or three years, rather than argue about the long-term relationship of Germany to Europe. I remember so well last June being shocked at the savage views of the House of Commons and of the constituents, and being indignant with Poincaré when he sent the French into the Ruhr.

In a few years, however, the mood of Parliament and the public changed entirely. Thousands of millions of money were lent to Germany by the United States. I went along with the traitorous policy towards Germany up to the Locarno Treaty, and during the rest of Mr Baldwin's Government on the ground that Germany had no power to harm us. But thereafter a very swift change occurred. The die of Hitler began. And thereafter once again found myself very much out of sympathy with the prevailing mood.

It is a mistake to try to write out on little pieces of paper what the vast emotions of an outraged and quivering world will be either immediately after the struggle is over or when the inevitable cold follows the hot. These awe-inspiring tides of feeling dominate most people's minds, and independent spirits tend to become only lonely but futile.

Guidance in these mundane matters is granted to us only step by step, or at the utmost, one's decisions as long as possible and until all the facts and forces that will be potent at the moment are revealed. Perhaps our approaching triple discussions will throw more light upon the problem.

BRITAIN, too, had suffered greatly. Many buildings had been destroyed. We had parted with much of our foreign investments and were faced with the problem of how to raise our exports sufficiently to pay for the imports of food on which we depended. I doubted whether these burdens could be substantially lightened by German reparations. Other countries had also suffered and would have to be considered.

What would happen if Germany were reduced to starvation? Did we intend to stand by and do nothing and say "it served her right"? Or did we propose to feed the Germans, and if so, who would pay? Stalin said that these questions would arise anyway, and I answered that if you wanted him to pull your wagon you had to give him some hay.

We eventually agreed that the Russian proposal should be examined by a special commission, which would sit in secret at Moscow. We then arranged to meet next day and consider two topics which were to dominate our future discussions, namely the Dumbarton Oaks scheme for world security and Poland.

STALIN now asked how

Germany was to be dismembered. Were we to have one Government, or several, or merely some form of administration? If Hitler surrendered unconditionally should we preserve his Government or refuse to treat with it? At Tehran Mr Roosevelt had suggested dividing Germany into five parts, and he had agreed with him. I, on the other hand, had insisted and had only wanted her to split into two namely Prussia and Austria-Bavaria, with the Ruhr and Westphalia under international control. The

Yalta Conference of February, 1945, held its plenary meetings in the Livadia Palace, where Mr Roosevelt was accommodated. Stalin and his advisers had their headquarters at the Yusupov Palace, while the principal British delegates were housed five miles away at the Villa Vorontzov.



"A little less of the white man's burden and a little more dancing in your underwear and we mightn't have lost the Sudan!"

Nathaniel Gubbins

D R EDITH SUMMER-SKILL'S word picture in the House of Commons of tiny grandmothers, starved by past Governments, contemplating the towering stature of their enormous grandchildren, properly fed by the Socialist Government, is confirmed by Dr E. M. B. Clements, writing in the British Medical Journal.

Dr Clements says that the average child today is three inches taller and eight pounds heavier than children of the same age in 1910 or earlier.

All of which has scared the daylight out of this grandfather, who was looking forward to a peaceful old age.

For when, and if, Granter Gubbins becomes Great Granter Gubbins children of the future, possibly fed on penicillin, like modern pigs, to make them even bigger, will probably be about twelve feet high and weigh a couple of tons.

You have only to think of what a normal-sized friend of five can do to make your life miserable to imagine what will happen to enfeebled grandfathers and grannies at the mercy of two-ton tots sucking lollies as big as icebergs and thundering about the place on scooters as big as bulldozers.

Great grandfathers and great grandmothers will be like dolls in the powerful bands of the giants in rompers.

I said I had never heard of old Ted.

"Get along with you," said The Man, "O'd Ted's Sunday dinner off the fixe snacks" on the counter and grumbles about the beer. In some ways old Ted reminds me of my Uncle Albert, who never bought a meal in his life. In the good old days when you could get all the free bread and cheese you wanted for the asking in any licensed house, my Uncle Albert went from place to place buying himself the cheapo drinks you could get and stuffing him with enough free cheese to bait all the mouse traps in China. Of course, it paid off in the end because he died worth a tidy packet in 1923. Or was it 1924?"

I said I had no idea.

"No, I'm a liar," said The Man, "I was in 1925, because that was the year my daughter Marie was born."

I asked: "Is Marie the one who can't eat eggs?"

The Man said "No, it's my naughty, which will be often, she'll lay across gigantic eggs, and Marlene who can't eat fish. One looks at an egg and Marlene turns it yellow in a buttercup, and one mouthful medicines are poured down their throats."

When the giants think they're naughty, which will be often, they'll lay across gigantic eggs, and Marlene who can't eat fish. One looks at an egg and Marlene turns it yellow in a buttercup, and one mouthful medicines are poured down their throats.

At the end of the day when they have a spoonful dumped in plasma over curstioners and crushed this lamp-poets they will be left in the garden all night.

Let's hope it won't rain.

Backward Glance

I THINK the elderly upper-class Englishwoman you see in Mayfair are strange but rather sweet." American girl photographer, Inge Morath.

Strange but rather sweet they are.

Dreaming still of dear papa. Dear papa who always knew what a well-bred girl should do.

Understood, if daughters couldn't.

Even better, what they shouldn't.

Dear papa who made a pile.

Brought a house and lived in style.

Working hard till half past four.

Grinding the faces of the poor.

So his daughters, long gone,

(World Copyright).

THE DUFFLE TWINS



by DODD

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Even Poor Cards May Be Useful

NORTH	11
♦KQ8	
♦32	
♦7652	
♦K76	

WEST	EAST
♦A108	♦J907
♦65	♦874
♦A1083	♦Q9
♦J1095	♦Q82

SOUTH	(D)
♦52	
♦AKQJ105	
♦K43	
♦A43	

North-South vul.

South West North East
1 Pass 1 Pass Puss
4 Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead— \heartsuit J

By OSWALD JACOBY
COULD anything be more useless than the three and the two of hearts in the North hand shown? They had been ruffed by South, trumps since declarer's heart still was independent and since he didn't need to ruff anything in the dummy. Nevertheless, South never got his contract because he overlooked their function.

South, with the Jack of clubs and South's ace, South promptly drew trumps with the ace, king and queen. That was a fatal error.

South next led a spade towards dummy. West played low and dummy won with the king. South then led another spade. There was now no convenient way to return to the South hand, so declarer led a diamond towards his ace. A diamond towards his ace, and South had to ruff the trick with the ace of diamonds and returned trumps.

Dummy's only trumps were two diamonds, a way of getting rid of his second spade and West could afford to draw one trump and one trump only into the South hand safely.

After winning the first trick with the ace of clubs, South could afford to draw one trump and one trump only into the South hand safely. After winning the first trick with the ace of clubs, South could afford to draw one trump and one trump only into the South hand safely.

The correct play is then to switch to spades whereupon West would play low and dummy would win with the king. Now South would return to his own hand with a trump. Only after making this play would it be possible for South to draw the third round of trumps.

South could now afford to lead his second spade and West could afford to draw one trump and one trump only into the South hand safely.

If he took the ace of spades, South could get to dummy with the king of clubs in order to draw one trump and one trump only into the South hand.

If West did not take his ace of spades immediately, dummy would be worth about four tricks at hearts but it is worthless at any other contract.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding was the same as in the question just answered. You, South, held Spades 6-3, Hearts A-Q-J-8-7, Diamonds 8-5, Clubs 8-3. What do you do?

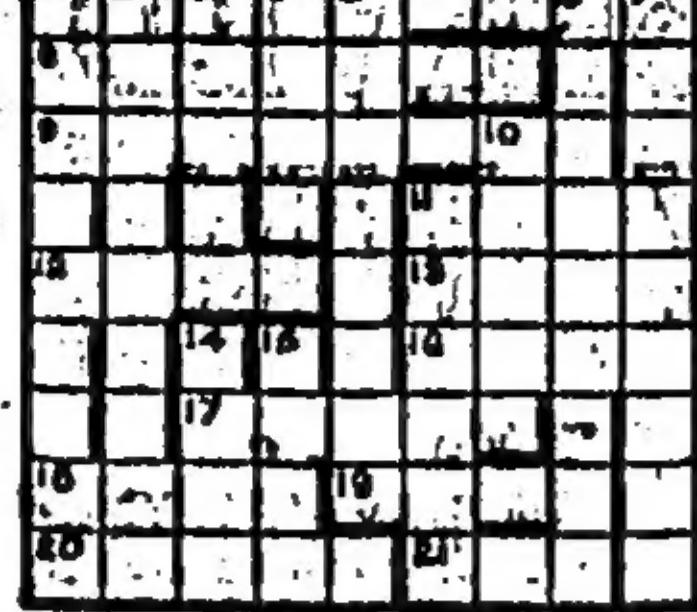
Answer Tomorrow

DUMB-BELLS

IT'S BEGINNING TO RAIN
DO YOU THINK YOU
OUGHT TO PUT THE
SHEEP INTO THE BARN
BEFORE THEIR
WOOL SHRINKS?



CROSSWORD



Across:
1. Beneath these, maybe, the beds.
2. Appalling crime in house. (7)
3. Can be for or against. (6)
4. Head cap. (4)
5. Departed tales. (4)
6. "I'm fondly dreaming." (11)
7. We are! (11)
8. Muddled, wet and in two directions. (10)
9. Grown too big. (6)
10. Enthusiastic about one's job. (6)
11. Disease in a field of rye. (6)
12. A place in which we sit in front of the fireplace. (6)

Down:
1. Throw down the gauntlet. (9)
2. Hardly sober after this one. (6)
3. Squash these buns. (6)
4. Red Indian scalps. (6)
5. A place on the brain. (6)
6. O! High, even over all. (6)
7. Jacks are believed in churches. (6)
8. Rep. often held beer. (6)
9. Always something wrong with the page. (6)
10. Who certainly could play the violin. (6)

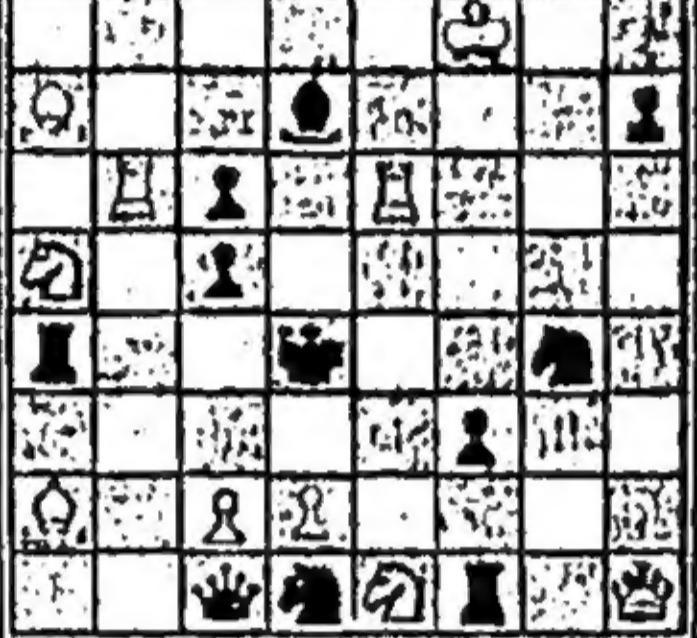
Lucky Number 10
FORTUNATE
LIVE LAUGH
LITTLE FERN
ARROWROOT
GRAGAN ROOT
YNDRAY SOAR
DAINTY SOLID
RIDERNEST

SOLUTION
TO CHECK
YESTERDAY'S
PUZZLE

CHESS PROBLEM

By L. PINTER

Black, 11 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.
White to play: mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's
problem:
1. Q-K8; any; 2. Q, Kt, or P
mates.

WOMANSENSE

THE SIDE OF THE PICTURE THE CAMERA MISSES

The Model-Mould

By Shirley Lowe



YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9

BORN today, your sign shows an unfavourable aspect. Yet, as if to compensate, the stars have given you a touch of real genius which will develop into success in fame and fortune if you are nautre in grasping opportunities which are offered and diligent in following them through to completion. You are moody and temperamental. And, while this may go with one who is artistic and creative, you will have to control those moods under better control if you are to get yourself organized to produce with any degree of regularity. But, if taken, considerable perspiration as well as bring material success. Take a positive attitude in everything you attempt and you will find an opinion at all times. In other

words, you are complete master of your own fate.

Guard against serious health upsets, for you will find that only you are your own best doctor. You are generous and sincere in your affections and will make good parents. You, women, especially, are fine specimens and will be well contented if you wed at an early age. Select someone who understands you and can help you to avoid unnecessary worry over needless detail.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, reflect upon the corresponding paragraph and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22-Dec. 21) — Don't let yourself get involved in arguments which all too easily could turn into lifetime rifts.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 20) — The new food and drink will be a welcome look at the budget. Have a little something each week.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19) — Put your efforts into work. Initiative and the results.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20) — Follow the advice today, that is more important than ever before, to receive—and you will take a lot of pleasure in doing so.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 19) — Don't be over-confident just now. Test all your cards before you play. And, with a bit of luck, you will have a good day.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 22) — Be very alert when you go about your business matters. Take care of all detail. It may be significant.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21) — You can make rep. strides toward your goals in a day or two if you fully utilize all your talents.

• BY • THE • WAY •
by Beachcomber

A STOUNDING revelations have been made by a "tutorial class in psychology." An inquiry is held to discover the effects of television on the habits of television on the habits of

my fiancee," my father was very angry. What should I do? Dr Rhubarb says: Tell your fiancee to keep his men to himself.

London. FOUR girls arrived at a

house in Chelsea and

there — against a background of bare boards and hard chairs — started on the road that leads to the gilded world of fashion.

In Robb's sketch they stand and stare at a woman in black, her left hip thrust unnaturally

forward, her feet twisted at of that clever under-eye pencil, hair, make-up, skin care, and balance, make-up, skin care, hair styling, accessory modelling, how to sit in a chair, curtsy, and change in three-quarters of a minute.

Under the watchful eye of Margaret Wood the girls will be sleeker, more pointed than ever — cast in the model mould.

Why does a girl take this training? Says Margaret Wood: "Some of them become models with the vague notion that they'll marry into the peerage."

"Some young girls are sent here by their mothers to 'find' themselves," explains Margaret Wood.

"Finishing" concerns only beauty routine and grace. "I'll teach them how to walk and model," says Margaret Wood. "But three weeks training will change all that."

This large, unglamorous classroom, with its brittle floodlights and gramophone, is the training school of one of London's top model agencies.

The woman in black is ex-model Margaret Wood; a blonde with jangling bracelets. The four girls are models-to-be on the first lap of their three weeks' training.

Future models are chosen at an audition. From the 60 women and girls who may apply, says Margaret Wood, "but I won't teach them how to speak. And if they can't hold their knife and fork properly, that's their pigeon."

— (London Express Service)

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

A Problem About Whiskers

— Do You Sleep with Them Under or Over the Covers? —

By MAX TRELL

that would be something else again."

"You would grow whiskers then?" said Knarf.

"Certainly," said Mr Punch. "I wouldn't have a razor to shave them off, so they'd grow. My grandfather didn't have a razor."

"Did he have whiskers?" said Knarf.

"Oh yes. He had long whiskers."

"How long?" asked Knarf.

"Down to the middle of his chest," said Mr Punch. "They were very handsome, as whiskers go. But he didn't know what to do with them at night."

Knarf looked puzzled.

"In that case, my boy," said Mr Punch, "they'd get cold. Now why should you let your whiskers get cold? That's just being cruel. You don't let your hands get cold, or your feet get cold. They're your whiskers. Why shouldn't you take care of them as much as you do your hands and your feet?"

Knarf said: "If I cover my whiskers with the blanket they get warm. If I leave them out of the blanket, they get cold. I don't know what to do with them."

Mr Punch nodded several times. He picked up his razor and got ready to start shaving.

"That's what I meant when I said that my grandfather could never decide what to do with his whiskers at night. One night he would cover them, the next night he wouldn't. Whatever he did with them, he thought it was wrong. So he finally cut them off. From then on he didn't have to worry about them at all."

And with that Mr Punch stopped shaving, and Knarf stood there watching him and wondering.

Suppose You Had Whiskers

"Suppose," said Mr Punch, "you had whiskers. They were long, handsome whiskers down to the middle of your chest. What would you do with them at night when you went to bed?"

"I'd leave them on my face," said Knarf.

"Of course," said Mr Punch. "But that isn't what I mean. What I mean is, would you put them under the blanket or over

the blanket?"

"Oh," said Knarf, who had never thought of that. He tried to decide. "Well," he said slowly a moment or two later. "I guess I'd keep them covered up under the blanket."

"Mr Punch smiled. "I'm glad you understand, Knarf. You see, as long as I've got a razor I might as well use it. And if I use it, I can't grow whiskers. Now, if I didn't have a razor,

I'd keep them outside the blanket," said Knarf.

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Wonderful Value. New Sizes in All Colours
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Photo 37064

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MATTHEWS SHOWS HOW

HUNGARIANS DESERVED THEIR WEMBLEY WIN

England Were The Victims Of A Soccer Cycle

Says PETER DITTON

The victory of Hungary over England at Wembley was clear cut enough and thoroughly deserved. England have been struggling far more than somewhat of recent years and the Hungarians forced wide open a crack which had first appeared in our soccer make-up two or three seasons ago.

Make no mistake, they are a good side. England played as well as they were allowed to. But the record had to go sooner or later and while we were all very proud while it lasted, there

What we have to concern ourselves with is the repercussions that are likely to follow. The Hungarians must now be established as firm favourites to carry off the World Cup in Switzerland next year. By the same reckoning England cannot expect to get much further than they did in South America in 1949.

Stanley Matthews points out how, in the Hungarian attack, the centre-forward lies deep behind the rest of the forwards to gather up stray passes. Note the inside men right up the field.—Express Photo.

HUNGARY'S SECRET

English Football Has Lost The Art Of Attack

By STANLEY MATTHEWS

The secret of the Hungarians' football success is that basically, their whole game is geared on attack. English football is now paying the price for too much emphasis on defence. We have lost the art of attacking.

But, in Hungary's team of stars, every man backs up intensively. Without intending a pun, all five forwards are "hungry" for goals.

They move with perfect precision and at top speed, closely supported by right half Bozsik, who is an extra attacker; their left half is used as a defender.

The Hungarians are also taught to make every pass a true one—right to the feet of a colleague, making sure he is in full possession of the ball.

That is where their greatness lies. They find their men and in addition, their positioning, anticipation and shooting are top-class.

England teams have been scraping through for years because of weak finishing by foreign sides.

Bozsik says the Hungarians have—a lot of ball-practice.

"It is these practice sessions in the afternoon with the ball," Bozsik declared, "which have made the ball-control and play

of the Hungarians world-famous."

Another Hungarian attacking move is their brilliant use of the long ball to their speedy wingers, particularly Budai.

The Hungarians use this deep diagonal cross-pass most cleverly, mixing it up with short bewildering bursts of passing along the ground.

THE MAIN POINT

Now I come to my main point. I have watched the Continentals and played against them many times, and against they seem to prefer to keep the centre-forward very deep.

Incidentally, Hidegkuti is one of the best centre-forwards I have seen—a player who combines the shooting power of Tommy Lawton with the footwork and body swerve of Hughes Gallacher.

All the Hungarians are masters of ball-control. Look at that third goal scored by Puskas. The way he brought that ball back when apparently blocked was simply marvellous.

The trouble with English football is that there are no ball players coming along with our young footballers.

I think the Continentals improve every time I see them. One possible fault is that their defenders generally appear inclined to panic under pressure.

ONE LAST REFLECTION

One last reflection: In English football the inside forwards move up and down the field. But the inside men of Hungary stay in attack for 90 minutes.

Let me say honestly and sincerely that the Hungarians are the finest team I have seen. There is no doubt they have mastered—and brought to a higher technical level than ever before—the football fundamentals which we first taught the world.

But we must keep our sense of proportion. Hungarian League teams play only 20 games in their season. This gives the National side far more time to practise together.

We must also remember that the eleven which played England had seven players from one club and has played as a team for four years. (London Express Service)

A SHADE RISKY

It seems a shade risky to pit England's less able League teams against formidable rivals from South America and Iron-Curtain Europe, where England's prestige as a Soccer power is about as high as a football-boot stud.

Only the best should be allowed to meet these tourists whose main object is to win in England.

If English clubs can hand out a few spankings to these South American stars and the heroes of Hungary, then we can look for a slight rise in their respect for the old masters.

I saw club matches in the Argentine and Uruguay when I toured with the England team last May. They turn out great ball players—maybe not so precise or powerful as the Hungarians, but certainly men who to extend England's best-mixed—France-Presse.

THEY ALL WANT TO BEAT ENGLAND NOW

By DESMOND HACKETT

That Hungarian affair at Wembley has started plans for a football invasion of England by countries which think they can do better than Hungary.

The Argentine and Uruguay have announced that their crack clubs would like to join the "armada" being formed by teams from Austria and Hungary early in the New Year.

The Argentine's swank Racing Club and the old-established Independiente have booked air flights for a grand tour of Europe, with games against English First Division clubs as the peak points of their programmes.

Uruguay's No. 1 side are seeking matches against top League teams.

The South Americans will have games against teams in

GAMES CUTS REJECTED

Sydney, Dec. 8.—The Victorian Olympic Council delegates in Melbourne to-night refused to support the proposal of the International Olympic Committee to exclude women completely from the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne.

Other proposals by the committee excluding team sports and limiting the number of competitors to 5,000 were also rejected.

The delegates also decided against fixing the standards which should be met before entry in a sport, to be guaranteed—France-Presse.

BASKETBALL TOURNEY

Bangkok, Dec. 9.—The Hongkong men's team defeated Singapore 49-36 last night.

The Japan women's team defeated South Vietnam 42-30, while the Nationalist China team defeated Thailand 51-37.

The final games will be played tonight between Nationalist China and Japan, both in the men's and women's divisions. The new basketball members of the Asian Federation, according to the tournament, will play against the winning teams United Press.

**THE SPORTS ROUNDABOUT**

Another Cresswell Is A Treat In Store For Merseyside Fans Soon

By W. CAPEL KIRBY & DAVID JACK

Another Cresswell—son of the great Warney—is a treat in store for Merseyside fans soon. Corbett Cresswell, an articled accountant, figuring at centre-half for Bishop Auckland, will shortly be turning out for Liverpool. Yes, and for England, if Warney's judgment of a player hasn't gone awry. And it would be no surprise if Corbett's illustrious father leaves the North-East to resume football activities in the West.

At the moment Warney is mino host within cheering-sound distance of Roker Park, and, believe it or not, his hostility is called the Sheet Anchor. How England could do with the old sheet anchor in defence right now!

REMEMBER Tom Parker, the Southampton full-back who graced Arsenal's defence for so long?

STRUGGLE between Rotherham and Sheffield United for the transfer of inside forward Bobby Foster from Preston is likely to be postponed until the Deepdale club's lengthy injury list is cut down.

HIGH HOPES REC FREEMAN, who found

Roger Grainger for Rotherham United, feels he has an even better winger in Grainger's 20-year-old brother Colin, whom Sheffield United signed from Wrexham last summer.

ONLY his physique could prevent him being one of Swanson's greatest-ever players, says Vetch Field official Jimmade forward Cliff Jones, nephew of £14,000 Bryan, Cliff, 18-year-old apprentice plumber of Swanscombe Dock, played for Cardiff City, Ipswich Town, Stoke City and Spurs.

HIGH HOPE REC FREEMAN, who found

Jack Grainger for Rotherham United, feels he has an even better winger in Grainger's 20-year-old brother Colin, whom Sheffield United signed from Wrexham last summer.

HOW LONG will it be before Newcastle appoint a full-time manager? Perhaps not as long as some people think.

There's more than one St James's Park director, apparently, in favour of tempting Norwich City's Norman Low.

HOPEWORTHY JACK TAYLOR, Wolves' ex-

perienced inside forward, is still being watched every week—and still doesn't leave Molineux. They're saying

Brighton manager Billy Lane will soon be charged a camping-out fee if he doesn't sign Taylor.

ACTION NOW SHEFFIELD UNITED are still trying to get permits for the rebuilding of their blitzed stand.

The matter may be raised in the House of Commons by Fred Mulley, M.P. for Sheffield's Park Division.

THERE'S evidence that Sun-

derland's spending, even if it hasn't brought great success, has attracted attention overseas, if invitations for tours are any indication.

The Roker men are wanted for close season visits to Rome, Turin, Vienna, Nice, Paris, and Belgrade.

At the start of the season Langford (Bedfordshire) FC ap-

pointed two women to their selection committee. Now the

number one League of

Nations' team must be

Dundee, Jack Cowan is a

blue band margarine

Obtainable from

THE DAIRY FARM

and all leading grocers.



Obtainable from
THE DAIRY FARM
and all leading grocers.

**The Peng-soon
Controversy
Rages On**

By "ARGONAUT"

While the controversy over them rages on in Malaya and floods of letters expressing public opinion on the recent decision of the BAM pour into the Malayan press, unofficial World Badminton Champion Wong Peng-soon and his three top-ranking Malayan teammates will complete their Hongkong series of matches this afternoon by playing with and against local schoolboys.

Every one of them replied "Not interested" when asked to comment on the decision of the Badminton Association of Malaya. "When we resigned from all clubs affiliated to the BAM and left Malaya under the banner of the Mayflower Badminton Party," one of them said, "we severed whatever connections we had with the BAM. We are not interested in taking part in any tournament or competition organised or run under the auspices of the BAM."

"We have not violated any rule of the BAM. While we were members of the Commonwealth Badminton Club, which was affiliated to the BAM, we did everything we could to abide by the rules and regulations of the BAM and applied for official permission to travel to Formosa."

"However, the BAM saw fit not to give us either their approval or disapproval of the tour until it was too late. When we resigned we were no longer under the jurisdiction of the BAM and we don't see how we have violated any rule or regulation of the BAM."

The full statement on the decision of the BAM, however, has not reached Hongkong. From the brief statement issued to the Press by the BAM—what read "The Standing Committee decided not to take any action against Wong and his touring team who proceeded on a foreign tour under the sponsorship of a party which was not affiliated to any State Association." Wong Peng-soon and his team, however, have therefore forfeited their rights to take part in any tournament organised by the BAM or any of its affiliates—it appears to this writer that the door is still open to Wong and his teammates to return to the fold of Malayan badminton.

The statement suggests no definite decision by the BAM and there seems to have been a careful choice of words. Only the present status of the players is defined.

As players who are at present members of a club not affiliated to the BAM they are not entitled to compete in any tournament or competition run under the auspices of the BAM. But the statement does not say that they will be banned or barred from any future tournament or competition run under the auspices of the BAM.

The statement simply says they have forfeited their rights, but for how long? What happens if these players should go back to Malaya and rejoin clubs which are affiliated to the BAM?

LAST NIGHT'S GAMES

In a charity match in aid of the Anti-T.B. and the Tung Wah Hospitals at the Macpherson playground last night, the Malayan shuttlers gave one of their finest exhibitions seen on a local court.

The feature match of the evening between Wong Peng-soon and Abdullah Piruz reached an extremely high standard, with Piruz fully extending the champion.

It was a grand match of contrasting styles of play, Piruz with his aggressive strokes and bullet-like smashes and Wong with his skillfully executed delicate all round strokes.

Wong took a 5-1 lead in the first set, but Piruz picked up 6-0 and again from 5-12 to 10-12 before losing the set to the greater accuracy of Wong by 15-10.

In the second set Wong again took a 5-1 lead, but Piruz came back with a barrage of terrific smashes to pass the champion at 10-7 and 11-8.

Wong retaliated by switching on to an offensive game, scoring repeatedly with beautiful half-court cross smashes to catch Piruz at 12-13 and take the set by 15-12.

The local champion, Ramon Young, put up a game fight against the Malayan number one. Ramon, who had found his self against an opponent who simply refused to be beaten by any shot and tried to concede defeat by 4-16, 6-16.

BEWARE THE HUNGARIANS AT RUGGER!

Says PAT MARSHALL

The time is coming—fast!—when England may have to face up to a "Hungary catastrophe" in Rugby Union. Fantastic? A few years ago the Wembley hammering would have seemed just as fantastic.

The Rugby pupils are catching up on the masters. Continental countries are taking to the game even faster than the Soccer pupils absorbed Association football.

This season's European Rugby Cup has attracted 11 nations—France, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Spain, Germany, and two countries from behind the Iron Curtain, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. Final is in Rome on April 18 next year.

The competition has been running for about three years, and each year another country joins in. Next year the Yugoslavs will be there. Already their Government has made a grant to the game for equipment and playing accommodation.

The Hungarians showed us just what can be done when players really get down to mastering a game.

BEFORE LONG

So far the European Cup has been limited to Continentals. Before long they will get round to inviting the Home Countries. And we must say "Yes."

I believe it would be a good thing if we played a couple of "B" internationals—a season against Continental sides.

It would be good for England team-building and good also for keeping a check on the improving European game.

Meantime big Rugby is booming in England as never before. Experimenting for the first time with an all-ticket gate, Rugby Union Secretary Colonel Prentice tells me that the England-Wales match is a sell-out.

(London Express Service)

Macao Tennis Team To Play Hongkong

The return match for the Macao Municipal Cup will be played between tennis teams from Hongkong and Macao at the Hongkong Cricket Club on Sunday, December 20.

The Macao team will consist of Messo Rodrigues, Caravarro, the Boyd brothers, Wei Chung and others.

Hongkong will be represented by E. Saubolle (LRC), C. Brown (LRC), Kenneth Lo (KCC) in the singles and by M. Hooper and J. Rigge (HKCC) and J. B. Gonsalves and G. N. Gecano (Club de Recreio) in the doubles.

The three singles matches will be played in the forenoon, commencing at 11 a.m., and the two doubles matches in the afternoon, commencing at 3.30 p.m.

Hongkong are the present holders of the Macao Municipal Cup, having won it in Macao in October this year by the narrow margin of three matches to two.

AMERICANS ARE TAKING NO CHANCES

Brisbane, Dec. 8.—In humid heat, the American Davis Cup team is having solid workouts in preparation for the Inter-Zone final against Belgium next week.

Vic Seixas, especially, appears to be reveling in the heat, and the knee which caused him pain in Melbourne has stood up to long practice.

Captain Bill Talbert said today his team considered the grass courts at Milton here the best in Australia, and appreciated the fast high bounce.

The President of the Queensland Lawn Tennis Association, Mr. C. A. Edwards, said today he expected a sell-out of all sets for the Inter-Zone final beginning December 17.—China Mail Special.

BOXER DIES

Marseilles, Dec. 8.—French boxer Ray Grasso, injured during his unsuccessful defense of his national feather-weight title on Sunday, died today after a brain operation.

Grasso lost his title to Mohamed Cheikhoul, being knocked down in the third and ninth rounds.

Unable to come out for the tenth, the promising 23-year-old boxer was carried in his dressing room and was later taken to hospital.

He underwent an operation on a brain tumor last night.

Reuters.

TOMMY ATKINS'
Army Sports Parade

Since this column appeared last week a letter has been published in this paper in which a reader points out that I omitted to give publicity to the fine effort of the RAPC team in the recent inter-unit PT Competition.

The reader's criticism was well founded and I hasten to make good my omission by saying that along with many others I shared a genuine appreciation of the efforts of the team. Fair Play' assumed the whole thing up to only remains for me to offer my belated congratulations to the team. To get third place in a competition such as this was indeed a meritorious performance.

One of the big questions that is frequently discussed in clubs and in the press is whether National Service retards or assists a young sportsman towards maturity.

I appreciate that this is very much a two-sided question, but it is refreshing to know that a Scottish football club, Ardriolians, have gone on record as stating that in one particular case at least military service has improved a player, and that not only in the playing sense.

The No. 1 choice for the Army's brilliant young team in the United Kingdom has, for a long time, been Fraser, the Aldridge goalkeeper. A fortunate posting has also enabled the player to assist his club regularly and the management has now decided to appoint him captain of the team.

In making public this appointment the manager stated that Fraser's term of military service had matured him to such an extent that he has become the team leader and an automatic choice for the captaincy, even though it is unusual to give a goalkeeper this important job.

Incidentally, Fraser, who has been mentioned as a future Scottish internationalist, was born in Australia of Scottish parents.

The recent wet weather did not help the analysis of the Army's leading bowler. It is some weeks now since Dowling has had to be content with one wicket.

On Saturday he managed to collect only one for a total of 33 runs, and on Sunday, playing for Alexander's XI against a KCC XI, 35 runs were knocked off his 11 overs without his being able to claim a single wicket.

Pierce, the Army 'B' team bowler, was more successful and claimed 6 wickets for 13 runs in the Second Division game with DBS.

DISAPPOINTMENT

There was great disappointment among the big crowd at the Boxing Tournament at the Mission to Seafarers on Monday evening when it was learned that the eagerly awaited return contest between Cfn. James and LAC Lucas had been cancelled as neither fighter was available.

Many keen fight fans are of the opinion that when they meet again, James will reverse the close decision the lost to the airman. It is understood that efforts are being made to fix the match for a tournament which is being planned to take place on December 19.

AMAZING

A pleasant Sunday afternoon, Cliff, the Army 'B' team goalkeeper, could be excused for failing if his journey to last weekend's soccer match was really necessary. He turned out for the Army in a junior Challenge Shield match against the Aces who had arrived with only nine men, and during the whole period of the game he got only four kicks at the ball. All but one of these came from passes he received from his teammates.

This sort of match reduces local football to farcical levels as is shown by the fact that the Army team, which had eased up long before the half way stage was reached, won by 10 goals to nil.

I have received a long letter from a group of young soldiers who are stationed in the Territories. Among some unworkable suggestions there is one which I consider worthy of further investigation.

It is put forward as a proposal that arrangements should be made to organise team and individual championships for snooker and billiards. The writers point out that these games are among the most popular played by soldiers, of all ranks and while they appreciate that there is a league run by the San Miguel Company they contend that there should be official championships for snooker and billiards to go along with all the other championships that are held.

The local champion, Ramon Young, put up a game fight against the Malayan number one. Ramon, who had found his self against an opponent who simply refused to be beaten by any shot and tried to concede defeat by 4-16, 6-16.

WARNER: 80 NOT OUT

MR CRICKET TAKES A TIP FROM A PAIR OF DUCKS

By J.P.W. MALLALIEU, M.P.

On November 24 the scoreboard at Lord's was floodlit. The MCC were giving a birthday dinner to the first man who ever captained an official MCC side in Australia—in 1903. The scoreboard read: "Warner: 80 not out."

"My goodness," said Sir Pelham Warner. "There have been times when that Lord's scoreboard needed black crepe instead of floodlighting so far as Warner went. I remember, sir, how in 1910 I went in to bat against Kent at 12.45 p.m. I got a duck. My goodness, sir, I was in again before tea, and I got another duck. That's a record for you."

Yes, that is a record. "Plum" was 80 years old on October 2 and they celebrated the fact at Lord's on the night of November 24.

Plum remembers that pair in 1910 naturally, without reference: "You are on top of the world, sir, and suddenly you are out for a duck. That teaches you a lesson. That's cricket. It's probably politics, too."

I CAN'T REMEMBER

Having learned that lesson, Plum at 80 or 180 remains at one with the world. "Is cricket as good now as it was in 1910? I don't know when I first knew it. It's not like 1910. I can't remember when I didn't know it. But I do remember chaps in 1880 saying that it wasn't as good as it had been in 1880."

"Well, perhaps today we haven't got an all-rounder to compare with Hammond, or Rhodes or Hirst. Which was the best of those three? Sir, at my age I no longer make comparisons. You're an Oxford man. When they publish the list of the First Class in Greats they don't make comparisons. They put 'em in alphabetical order because the whole lot are First Class. The best batsmen I've seen?" Bradman, Grace, Hobbs—

"OFF THE MARK"

It seems I was wrong about Todd-White when I suggested that he needed a short rest, and just to show how far off the mark I was he immediately turned in a first-rate performance to win the "Dairy Farm" Challenge Cup with a remarkable effort over 32.6 miles.

This was really a magnificent effort for after a grueling race in torrential rain the first three riders finished within a machine's length of each other. A spectator who was at the finishing line tells me that it was one of the most thrilling sporting events he had ever seen.

In the home stretch any one of the three leading riders might have been the ultimate winner. The honours this season have been swooped up by Todd-White and Fey, but on this occasion it was only a terrible burst by these two riders that took them past Lord's into the leading positions.

Cycling enthusiasts are now looking forward to a thrilling meeting when the 50 miles race takes place on December 10.

Since the start of the war in 1939 Army soccer has been dominated by professional players who were war-serving soldiers or more recently doing national service. With so many talented players passing through the Army, the pre-war regimental spirit has tended to disappear. Instead of grooming their own players units have depended on the transient star.

This is a point that has always worried Colonel Prince, who controls Army Soccer, and he has now made a big step towards providing greater incentive for the amateur player in the military sphere. The Army will now set up an amateur side to fulfil certain fixtures and the search for suitable talent has already started.

This is a step that will be welcomed in many places and while the young professional who comes into the Army will still be very welcome, his presence will no longer mean the exclusion of the amateur from Army recognition.

With the Army Championships just around the corner, tennis players have been hard at practice on many courts. The champion has now left the Colony and it is certain that a new name will be added to the trophies this year.

With the start of the war in 1939 Army soccer has brought me a question from a reader who wants to know what the odds are against being dealt a complete suit in a card game where each player gets 13 cards. It's amazing the things I get asked. Can some keen mathematician supply the answer, please?

• • •

Just around the corner, tennis players have been hard at practice on many courts. The champion has now left the Colony and it is certain that a new name will be added to the trophies this year.

• • •

Cambridge got some consolation for their bad luck when their fullback, Peter Davier, kicked a beautiful penalty goal from 30 yards from a direct free kick.

• • •

There was a spell of excitement at the beginning of the match, when Oxford got a penalty goal within seconds of the start. It was probably the quickest score ever made by either university in the series.

D. A. B. Robinson, Oxford's Rhodesian-born fullback, took the kick from the centre of the field and his sure shot on the overcast, windless afternoon went right between the posts.

Six minutes later Cambridge equalised, also with a penalty goal, their fullback Davies making no mistake from 35 yards out.

• • •

Ten minutes before the interval, Oxford got the only try of the game in a lovely movement by their South African left wing, H. B. Birrell, punted ahead and the winger, Springbok International P. G. Johnstone, dashed over to beat down. Robinson failed to convert from a difficult angle.

• • •

Cambridge may have been unlucky to be three points down at the interval, for Davies missed a not too difficult penalty in the 33rd minute.

The Light Blues had the misfortune to lose their stand-off half, H. P. Morgan, for ten minutes in the second half owing to a head injury, but Oxford were not good enough to take advantage of the situation.

• • •

Cambridge put in a courageous effort near the finish, but they were too tired to make much headway against a tough defence.

The match, though thrilling, failed to produce much good football.

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 "G. PERSEUS" — Sailed 13th Dec.
 "G. ANCHISES" — 24th Dec.
 "G. CLYTONES" — 28th Dec.
 "G. ASTYANAX" — do 8th Jan. 1954
 "G. PYRRHUS" — 7th Dec. 13th Dec. 13th Jan. 1954
 "G. EUANAEUS" — 18th Dec. 25th Jan. 1954
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Eleanor Parker Arrives In Cairo



Eleanor Parker, the popular screen star, arrives in Cairo to start work on a new film, "The Valley of the Kings" and chats with a Sudanese valet at the International Airport. — Express Photo.

JEAN SIBELIUS' BIRTHDAY

London, Dec. 8. Helsinki reports that Jean Sibelius, the composer, is celebrating his 88th birthday today with his family at his villa near Helsinki. Over 30 towns have named streets after him and hundreds of concerts of his works will be given today, the radio said. — China Mail Special.

WHEELOCK MARDEN ANNUAL MEETING Chairman Replies To Accusations

A firm reply to accusations made overseas about the activities of Wheelock Marden and Co., Ltd., was made by their Chairman, Mr G. E. Marden when he addressed shareholders at the company's annual meeting this morning.

Mr Marden said the company had adhered loyally to the regulations laid down by the local Authorities.

Mr Marden also referred to the expansion of confidence in the security of the Colony during the past twelve months, adding that there was no likelihood of this developing into dangerous complacency.

Addressing the meeting, Mr Marden said:

"During the period since we last met, confidence in the security of the Colony has expanded and the fears of the last few years have been relegated to the background—equally by the local business community and on its behalf by our friends abroad. This feeling is unlikely to develop into a dangerous complacency for the difficulties under which we trade here, burdened though they were a year ago, have become even more so. Fellow citizens may assert that perpetual motion is impossible, but the Union's inventors are not convinced."

An official said a whole group of ingenious inventions were listed under the heading "Perpetual Motors—Self-driving Machine".

Some worked by wind, others by weight, one by a mixture of oil and air, and another by immersion in water.

Other ingenious ideas patented in Pretoria include: geloshes to prevent stonemasons, fishing rods which ring a bell when a fish bites, a soft hit which can be turned into an umbrella when it rains, and a box of special powder to hang over a door and guaranteed to make a burglar sneeze as he enters.—China Mail Special.

Japs Want World Bank Loans

Tokyo, Dec. 8. The International Trade and Industry Minister, Mr Kiyoshi Okano, told reporters here yesterday that he is sounding out the view of the visiting World Bank team on World Bank loans for the development of the hydro-electric power industry and import of machine tools according to Japanese press re-

ports today.

He said Japan will need such loans for the purchase of coal, iron ore and other raw materials for the development of the hydro-electric power industry.

If the World Bank authorities think a \$120,000,000 loan too large a sum, it may be reduced to some extent.

He was under the impression that the visiting World Bank team was willing to consider Japan's request for a loan to import machine tools, Mr Okano said.—Reuter.

Prospecting For Uranium

Adelaide, Dec. 8. The South Australian Mines Department today began a programme of aerial prospecting for uranium between Cowell and Port Lincoln.

The survey, which will cover about 5,000 square miles of country, is being carried out by a team of departmental geophysicists.

A departmental spokesman said today it was hoped to extend the survey to other types of minerals with magnetic nicks.

By this means, any oil bearing country might also be located, the spokesman added. — China Mail Special.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

American Govt. Should Not Spend Itself Out Of The Recession

By Sydney S. Campbell, Rotor's Financial Editor

London, Dec. 8. One must hope that the U.S. Government will not have to try to spend its way out of a recession.

In the absence of higher taxes or of further cuts in Government spending beyond those already scheduled (either or both of which, according to Colin Clark, would make matters worse) Treasury Secretary Humphrey foresees a budget deficit of \$13 to \$14 billion in the year starting next July.

Mr Clark thinks that unless Congress cuts taxes by a further \$20 billion without any further cut in Government spending, there will be a disaster.

But could the U.S. Government do anything of the sort—budgeting for a deficit of \$30 billion or more—without tearing business confidence to shreds? Some British economists and officials seem to think that if U.S. business did lose confidence, it would be a loss of confidence in the dollar, and money would fly into commodities and other currencies, thus improving commodity prices and non-dollar exchange rates. But that is not what happened when U.S. business lost confidence in the Roosevelt anti-slump experiments.

It did not spend on commodities: every extra dollar of Government spending tended to drive cut more than a dollar of private spending. That could happen again.

Easing of money (in a way that does not differ greatly from creation of money) is already U.S. official policy. But there is little point in turning on more water if the horse refuses to drink.

MONEY IN BANKS

At the moment the money simply accumulates in the banks, as business simply is not using it.

The U.S. Treasury bill rate has collapsed, in a way not seen since the civil year, 1931. Yet business is silding, and is expected to continue silding for some weeks or months.

Outside the Administration, some distinguished Americans share Mr Clark's view that the financial squeeze of last spring, hardly though it was reversed, may have set in motion some forces which are not easily reversed.

Many sectors are of course vastly stronger than they were in 1929. The banking system is among them. If it were tested by a real blizzard, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation might not prove to be quite so shock-proof as depositors suppose; but the banks are fundamentally sound whereas in 1929 they were ramshackle.

A similar favourable comparison can be made for Wall Street and for farm debt. It is by no means so certain that it can be made for debt as a whole, or, fundamentally, for farming as a whole. The 1920s had nothing like either the much-reduced total private debt that has occurred since 1945 or the present utter artificiality of U.S. farm prices.

MR CLARK: "Is it not a little odd that our exports should be failing at the same time as world exports are continuing to rise?"

Does not the President think that increased trade with the East would go far to remove this unfavourable balance?

Mr Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, replied: "It is not possible within the compass of an answer to a parliamentary question to detail the steps which Her Majesty's Government have taken and are taking to facilitate exports."

BALANCED ECONOMY

"The most essential condition, however, for a healthy export trade is a stable and balanced economy at home, and that the Government have achieved."

"Since the first quarter of this year, the volume of our exports has been rising."

Mr Craddock: "Is it not a little odd that our exports should be failing at the same time as world exports are continuing to rise?"

Does not the President think that increased trade with the East would go far to remove this unfavourable balance?

Mr Thorneycroft: "Our exports are rising not falling. They are not rising as fast as all of us would wish but they are still rising." — Reuter.

N.Y. Foreign Exchange

Closing rates Dec. 8.

Canada (dollar) 281.3/10

England—official 281.9/10

" 22-day future 281.5/10

" 90-day future 281.5/10

Australia 281.5/10

New Zealand (pound) 281.5/10

South Africa (pound) 281.5/10

Belgium (franc) 1.620

France (franc)00228

Holland (guilder) 2.225

Iceland (króna)00061

Portugal (escudo) 4.100

Spain (peseta) 2.500

Sweden (krona) 3.220

Middle East

Egypt (pound) 2.881

Iran (rial) 2.001

Lebanon 2.250

Turkey (lira) 2.000

Latin America

Argentina—official 0.725

Brazil (real) 4.200

Chile—official00001

Colombia (peso) 4.220

Costa Rica (peso) 1.000

Panama (balboa) 2.075

Peru (Nuevo Sol) 2.110

Pakistan (rupee) 1.000

Honduras (colon) 1.000

Indonesia (rupiah) 1.000

Singapore (rupee) 1.000

Venezuela (bolivar) 1.000

Uruguay (peso) 2.075

Argentina (peso) 2.075

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1953.

JOHN CLARKE'S
CASEBOOK

Guide To London

FOR five or six years now Alfred has made his living largely by playing upon the gullibility of young airmen and soldiers whom leave or duty has taken through London.

Wisely, Alfred has left the Navy alone. He could afford to do so, since Army and Royal Air Force personnel have provided him with a tax-free income in the neighbourhood, sometimes, of £15 a week.

For business premises Alfred used the big railway stations along the Euston Road. There, paying a rent of 1d. a day—the price of a platform ticket—he hung about and watched the big trains roll in from the North.

TONGUE IN CHEEK

FROM the kit-bag Alfred would select one, helpless-looking and alone, to be his victim. Matching his accent to where the train had come from, he would introduce himself as a fellow-exile.

Then, as if nostalgia seized him, and with deceitful tongue in cheek, would pour out skilful talk of northern cities and delights.

"You say you've some hours to spare?" he would ask at last. "Well, tell yet what, I'll show you round this London dump. It's no place for a chap to be alone in."

A LOAN

THE homesick Serviceman, scared already by London's size and reputation, would gratefully agree.

And when, later in the day, Alfred asked for a short-term loan upon some pressing pretext or other, the Serviceman would feel the least he could do in return was to lend him money.

In one week, Alfred spun his yarns to such good effect that four Servicemen presented him with sums of £1; £4; £1 10s. and £2; in another week, another four cheerfully handed over (one at a time) £1 14s; £1; £1 and £4s.

The bold losers reported Alfred to the police, who presently built up a fairly accurate description of him from all they were told. The other day he was arrested. "I knew it had to come," he said.

THE SIGHTS

ALFRED is a bronzed, lean, dark man of 30. At Clerkenwell court, he pleaded guilty this morning to a stringing various sums of money from Servicemen. A policeman told Mr F. H. Powell the manner of Alfred's thefts.

"You mean to say these young men just gave him the money?" Mr Powell asked.

"Yes, after he'd told them he'd show them the sights of London," the officer answered.

"Well, it does say, in the Good Book, that a fool and his money are easily parted," the magistrate observed.

"They were mostly youths from the provinces," the officer said, as if in defence of the losers' simplicity.

A PEST

THEY'RE supposed to be hard-headed and businesslike up there, aren't they?" the magistrate inquired, and when no answer came, he asked if anything were known about Alfred.

"Ten previous convictions, sir," the officer said, and began to read details. Most of Alfred's crimes had been of this same kind.

"He came out of prison in July last," the officer said. "He's only worked two weeks since then, though he has a wife in Birmingham, and two children, whom she keeps."

"It's quite clear you're a danger to society, a pest," said the magistrate to Alfred. "I shall send you to Sessions. I expect there's only one thing left for you—corrective training. Eight years, I expect it will be."

"Alfred began, then became silent, and in silence went away. His tongue that had supported him so long, seemed at last to have turned traitor.

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WHEELOCK MARDEN ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from Page 9)

company for additional financial requirements.

Our insurance interests continue their worldwide development and constitute a most valuable part of our whole organisation.

During the year Eastern Asia Navigation Co. Ltd. became a legal subsidiary. Its annual meeting follows this.

I ought to refer more particularly to Commercial Investment Co. Ltd. Its accounts in New York have been severely restricted on grounds that the United States authorities have reason to believe that some of its transactions have been for Communist account or alternatively, that they may have redounded to Communist benefit. It is not disputed that this action accords with the law of the country in which the deposits exist but it has most seriously disrupted the Company's business and the requirements of the authorities as a preliminary to lifting the restrictions are very difficult. If not almost impossible to comply with. I can assure you that the Company's management has neither knowledge nor suspicion of any transaction which could have had the effect complained of.

NEW ASSOCIATE

We have a new managed associate, the Textile Corporation of Hongkong Ltd., which was formed in March last and launched as a public company under our auspices as underwriters just after our year ended.

The issue had a gratifying success and the new Company's business as cotton spinners and weavers is progressing most satisfactorily. We hope that

this first of the Cotton Mills in Hongkong to seek public capital will be the forerunner of others and our services as an issuing House will be readily made available for this purpose. We are prepared, too, to consider making such services available for other industries and businesses.

Hongkong Realty & Trust Co. Ltd. has recently decided to double its issued capital. It and its subsidiaries continue active and their interests have been extended to Singapore where they are sponsoring important developments.

Our associate Metal Industries Corporation, as its proposed new name will be, is resuming activities, after an interval of some years and will seek a quotation on the Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Yangtze Finance Co. Ltd. has by an exchange of shares absorbed the old-established Investment Trust Company, Shanghai Loan & Investment Co. Ltd. It had another satisfactory year.

Dealing now with the Accounts in the Balance Sheet, Land & Buildings show a net increase of \$163,000. We have acquired new staff flats during the year and disposed of certain property.

Investments in subsidiaries show a net increase of nearly 3 million dollars as a result of Eastern Asia Navigation Co. Ltd. becoming a subsidiary, the acquisition of control of Corne's Marden & Co. Ltd. to which I have referred, some new capital issued by Corne's & Co. Ltd. and the re-acquisition of a former subsidiary Oriental Steamship Company.

The decrease in Associates and other Investments is substantial amounting to nearly 6 million dollars. Part of this is due to the transfer of Eastern Asia Navigation Co. Ltd. from Associates to Subsidiaries and the remainder consists in the main of sales of local Investments.

A NEW ITEM

The East Point Property Syndicate is a new item. This is a participation in a development activity by our Associate, Hong Kong Realty & Trust Co. Ltd. It has progressed satisfactorily, all the property now being sold and the Syndicate will in due course be liquidated.

Joint Ventures have disappeared and we acquired the remaining tonnage which now appears as "Fleet at cost".

The amounts due from Associates and Subsidiary Companies are in the ordinary course of business.

Shipping Loans have increased principally by the transfer of the item "Ships Purchased for Resale" less payments received. They have been segregated into Japan and Hongkong and represent the amounts due at the close of the year.

"Since that date the amounts due have been reduced by some two million dollars.

Sundry Debtors have decreased by some 2 million dollars, although there has been an

adjustment of this item with the Shipping Loan position.

Cash at Banks has increased by some 8 lakhs.

On the other side, the doubling of our issued capital will be noticed.

Amounts owing to Subsidiary Companies have increased by some 2 million dollars, the whole figure of \$5,135,622 representing accumulations of cash by these Companies.

Amounts owing to Associated Companies have been decreased by over a million, largely by the removal of Eastern Asia from this category of Associate.

Unclaimed dividends show a reduction of \$170,000 due largely to the additional efforts we were able to make to locate shareholders in connection with the new issue of capital.

Directors' Current Accounts have increased slightly.

Sundry Creditors & Contingencies has declined by 6½ million dollars.

The difference is due to the actual completion of the purchase of two ships which were unpaid for in full on the date of our last Balance Sheet.

This amounted to 10½ millions and there has been added to the Account Items representing accrued interest on Shipping Loans and Resale Profits placed in Suspense, as well as the former Provision for Contingencies which no longer appears.

OVERDRAFT REDUCED

The Bank Overdraft has been reduced by some 13½ millions to \$5,762,000 due partly to the new capital and partly to Shipping Loan repayments.

The whole of this overdraft has been paid off since the close of the year.

Turning to the Profit & Loss Account, revenue shows an overall reduction of some \$1,200,000 which is attributable mainly to reduced exchange profits and commissions on purchases and sales of ships.

Dividends from Subsidiaries, in fact, increased by some \$300,000 but other dividends and interest were somewhat lower.

Profit on Sale of Investments as a result of the sales which reduced our Investments in other Companies to which I have referred earlier.

On the other side, Management and General Expenses is down by some half a million is the main due to reduced commissions and retiring allowances.

Interest on the Bank overdraft was substantially increased and the balance carried to the Appropriation Account at \$149,500 was lower by some \$1,300,000.

Mr R. B. Bell seconded the adoption of the report and accounts—the proposal being carried.

Those present were:

Mr G. E. Marden (Chairman), the Hon. C. E. Blunker and J. L. Marden (Directors); Messrs W. G. Lannaman and J. V. Hunt (Representing the Auditors); Messrs W. S. Stoker, H. D. Bonham, R. B. Bell, T. L. C. Pearce, K. B. Alport, T. S. R. Waters, J. D. Clague, Shee-g Fong, A. H. Potts, F. R. Zimmerman, H. R. Malcolm, Miss E. Kelly, Messrs Hudson, Chen Wood, P. O. Scarlett, Y. L. Chi, Mrs D. Marden, Messrs Mok Yin-kie, D. H. Jordan, A. Hillary, Mrs J. M. Liddell, and Mr Davis (representing 1,075,853 shares).

The Georgic Here Again

The 27,469-ton troop transport Georgic arrived here this morning from the United Kingdom with replacement troops for Hongkong. She also brought a number of families of service personnel serving here.

One of the largest ships now serving as a trooper, the Georgie was last here about nine months ago. She is expected to sail for the United Kingdom on Sunday with troops who have completed their tour of duty here.

Known in marine history as the ship that lived again, the Georgie came from Japan, where she had been laid up for a year, and was introduced to Chu and Ibbotson, who suggested that the party go to another restaurant as the present one was "too small and she had some other friends to come."

Chu denied Ibbotson's version of the conversation at the restaurant. He denied he had offered rewards to Ibbotson to give preferential treatment to the pupils.

On June 23, the three met at the same restaurant as arranged previously, and a Mr Leung arrived shortly afterwards and was introduced to Chu and Ibbotson, who suggested that the party go to another restaurant as the present one was "too small and she had some other friends to come."

She was refloated three months later, made her way to Karschi where emergency repairs were made, and finally reached the UK in January, 1945, to undergo reconstruction. Originally built for the Cunard White Star Line as a passenger liner, she is now owned by the British Government.

Shipping Loans have increased principally by the transfer of the item "Ships Purchased for Resale" less payments received. They have been segregated into Japan and Hongkong and represent the amounts due at the close of the year.

"Since that date the amounts due have been reduced by some two million dollars.

Sundry Debtors have de-

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Now, Alice, please tell us what it is you think is so funny about the Canary Islands!"

Police Interpreter's Allegations

Allegations that Sub-Insp. R. G. Ibbotson had asked for \$300 from the driving school proprietors for each pupil passed and that he wanted to make \$100,000 before he left Hongkong were made by Chu Kwan-ye, a Police interpreter, who was jointly charged with six others with conspiracy and corruption before Judge J. Reynolds at the Victoria District Court this morning.

Chu alleged that Insp. Ibbotson had told him and the second accused, Wong Kwong-cho, that he did not like Hongkong and he wished to make some money to return home.

Messrs Leung and Fong previous to this occasion.

The party arrived at the restaurant and the proprietors were introduced to Insp. Ibbotson, Chu said. Insp. Ibbotson, formerly of the Kowloon Traffic Office, as reward for preferring treatment to certain members of the public who had been testing him in their driving tests.

Continuing in his testimony on the second day, Chu said that on June 22 he went to the restaurant in Prince Edward Road with second accused as instructed by Insp. Ibbotson. Insp. Ibbotson arrived later and shook hands with second accused. He then asked second accused how many driving schools there were in Kowloon and Wong replied that there were over ten.

Chu said Insp. Ibbotson asked Wong if he knew that the previous testing officers had good connections with the driving school and if they had made a lot of money and Wong replied in the affirmative. Insp. Ibbotson then asked Wong if he would assist him (Insp. Ibbotson) and Wong replied that he had to do so if Insp. Ibbotson wanted to.

Those present were:

Mr G. E. Marden (Chairman), the Hon. C. E. Blunker and J. L. Marden (Directors); Messrs W. G. Lannaman and J. V. Hunt (Representing the Auditors); Messrs W. S. Stoker, H. D. Bonham, R. B. Bell, T. L. C. Pearce, K. B. Alport, T. S. R. Waters, J. D. Clague, Shee-g Fong, A. H. Potts, F. R. Zimmerman, H. R. Malcolm, Miss E. Kelly, Messrs Hudson, Chen Wood, P. O. Scarlett, Y. L. Chi, Mrs D. Marden, Messrs Mok Yin-ke, D. H. Jordan, A. Hillary, Mrs J. M. Liddell, and Mr Davis (representing 1,075,853 shares).

GAVE WARNING

Chu said at this stage he interrupted and asked Insp. Ibbotson to beware of the Anti-Corruption men. Insp. Ibbotson was alleged to have said that Mr MacDonald was his good friend and should anything occur he was the man to be put on the dock.

Chu said Insp. Ibbotson asked Wong if he knew that the previous testing officers had good connections with the driving school and if they had made a lot of money and Wong replied in the affirmative. Insp. Ibbotson then left the restaurant followed by the other officers.

Hearing is continuing.

Two Accidents At Same Spot

Half an hour after a motor accident in which a cyclist was knocked down by a learner driver at the junction of Garden Road and Queen's Road Central, a car collided into a No. 10 bus which was taking passengers to work at the scene spot.

The bus was detained for a while, but proceeded after passengers had complained that they would be late for work.

The cyclist who was knocked down was treated in Queen Mary Hospital but not detained.

DISGUSTED WITH OFFER

London, Dec. 8.—The nationalised British Railways were tonight threatened with a general strike following the offer of an increase in the wages of railway workers of four shillings per week by a court of arbitration.

The unions said tonight that they were disgusted with the compromise offer.

Chu said he had never known the third and fourth accused and

King Case Counsel In Court "Breeze"

Shortly after the Hon. Leo d'Almada QC had left Court for a while after completing his submissions this morning, a "breeze" developed between Mr A. J. Clifford and Mr M. da Silva opposing Counsel in the King Case. Mr d'Almada was summoned back and peace was restored.

Mr Silva objected to Mr Clifford making "long interruptions in which he repeats the arguments of his leader" (Mr d'Almada), and complained to the Magistrate, Mr Poon Yan-hoi, "How can I ever make my point to your Worship. With these long interruptions my point has gone into the mud and morass and I have to make it all over again."

"It was always in the mud and morass," remarked Mr Clifford.

Mr d'Almada and Mr Clifford (instructed by Hastings and Co.) are for the Prosecution while Mr Silva is for the defendant in the case, James Joseph Osbourne King.

King is alleged to have fraudulently taken \$6,305.84 for